

Washington's reluctance to sanction India after its nuclear test in 1974 motivated Pakistan to follow the Indian nuclear example. In the 1980s Washington again sent the wrong signal to Indian and Pakistani decision makers. The United States not only failed to sanction Pakistan for its nuclear development but showered billions of dollars of military aid on the Zia ul Haq dictatorship as part of the struggle against Soviet involvement in Afghanistan. In the 1990s Washington offered incentives to India and Pakistan to encourage nuclear restraint, despite accumulating evidence of each country's continuing nuclear weapons development.

Following the May 1998 nuclear tests in South Asia, Washington imposed mandatory sanctions on India and Pakistan and identified five benchmarks for their removal: curbs on the further development or deployment of nuclear-capable missiles and aircraft, Indian and Pakistani accession to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), participation in Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty (FMCT) negotiations, curbs on the transfer of nuclear technology and hardware, and an India-Pakistan dialogue on normalization of relations. The imposition of sanctions initially led to Indian and Pakistani concessions, including their declared willingness to

With tensions in South Asia remaining high, the United States must clearly state its opposition to the presence of nuclear weapons in South Asia. Washington must demonstrate its resolve through targeted, consistently applied sanctions and incentives designed to influence the cost-benefit analysis of Indian and Pakistani nuclear decision makers. A failure to do so will result in the deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems in India and Pakistan and the likelihood of the first use of nuclear weapons since 1945.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In its policy toward India and Pakistan, the United States must unequivocally demand that India and Pakistan join the NPT as non-nuclear-weapon states. The current U.S. emphasis on South Asian nuclear restraint is being misconstrued or deliberately misrepresented by the Indian and Pakistani governments as a tacit acceptance of their nuclear weapons status.

2. In an amendment contained in the U.S. Defense Appropriations Bill, Congress has given the President indefinite waiver authority to lift military and economic sanctions, including those imposed automatically under earlier legislation on Pakistan and India. This waiver authority must be used judiciously. Broad and sweeping economic sanctions that adversely affect the weaker segments of Indian and Pakistani society should be removed. But Washington should retain those punitive measures that target Indian and Pakistani institutions and policymakers responsible for their nuclear weapons programs. These include curbs on the sale and supply of military hardware to Pakistan, the transfer of dual-use technology to India, and military and scientific exchanges with nuclear entities and actors in both states.

3. Targeted incentives should be provided, conditional on progress towards non-proliferation, that would seek to diminish internal support for nuclear weapons in India and Pakistan. These could include the partial forgiveness of India and Pakistan's external debt, increased U.S. assistance for social sector development, and enhanced U.S. support for developmental loans and credits from international financial institutions to India and Pakistan. Such assistance should be linked to concrete steps toward military and nuclear restraint.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

4. In re-committing itself to the goals of non-proliferation, the United States should fulfill its own obligation, under Article VI of the NPT, to achieve global nuclear disarmament. This will encourage the advocates of denuclearization in both India and Pakistan and strengthen the norm against the development and use of nuclear weapons not only in South Asia but throughout the world.

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA CELEBRATING 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 2000

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, the Children's Home Society of Virginia was chartered in 1900 by an act of the Virginia General Assembly and is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. When Children's Home Society of Virginia began its work, orphaned children were numerous. The society's founders believed that the dependent and neglected children of the Commonwealth would be better off in a family situation than in alms houses or orphanages. The stated purpose was for "finding homes for homeless, indigent, or dependent poor children in the State of Virginia, and other purposes incident thereto." This belief continues to inspire the work of Children's Home Society of Virginia today.

In the society's early days, children came to us through court commitment or direct parental release. The first head of the society, the Reverend William J. Maybee, described its work as being "on behalf of the most dependent, the most unfortunate, and the most deserving children, including orphans, half orphans, abandoned and grossly abused." And he stated furthermore that, "civilization may be quite correctly measured by their treatment of childhood."

By the 1940's the programs had changed from primarily boarding care for dependent and neglected children to a specialized adoption program for children under 2 years of age. The staff, initially comprised of untrained "family visitors" had become a staff of trained social workers.

During the 1970's the society began to see its major initiatives as adoption services, pregnancy counseling, and foster care. There was also a movement to a new policy of accepting infants over the age of 6 months as well as the placing of children of minority or mixed racial background into adoptive homes. In the 1980's and 1990's Children Home Society began to work on behalf of many special medical-needs children, and was successful in placing them into new homes.

Children's Home Society of Virginia will celebrate 100 years of service to the children of Virginia this year. As the needs of children have changed since 1900, the services of Children's Home Society have changed to meet those needs. The agency is devoting more and more of its resources to the care and adoptive placement of children with special needs—babies with medical problems, older children, sibling groups, and infants and

youngsters of mixed race. I am pleased to report the Children's Home Society is working in a collaborative effort with Chesterfield County Department of Social Services to place older children and teenagers into loving homes.

One of the most successful stories Children's Home Society of Virginia can share is a 100 percent success rate—every child that has come into their care has been placed into a permanent home. If a child needed to be placed in foster care, the average duration has been 85 days—far below the national average. Children's Home Society of Virginia looks forward to meeting the special needs of children in the 21st century and I commend them for their 100 years of hard work.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH-HAGE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 2000

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, on March 16, 2000, I missed three rollcall votes at the end of the day because of unavoidable obligations in Idaho. Had I been present, I have voted "nay" on rollcall vote 53 (Mr. BOEHLERT's substitute amendment to H.R. 2372), "nay" on rollcall vote 54 (on motion to recommit with instructions), and "yea" on rollcall vote 55 (on passage of H.R. 2372).

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO ROBERT E. FULLER IN RECOGNITION OF HIS WORK AS DISTRICT ONE COMMANDER OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 2000

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great pleasure today to pay special tribute to an outstanding individual from Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. On Saturday, March 25, 2000, Robert E. Fuller will be honored for his work as District One Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States of America.

Robert Fuller was elected as District One VFW Commander for 1999–2000. During his tenure as District One Commander, he has unselfishly given of his time to benefit our nation's veterans. Commander Fuller holds responsibility for directing forty-two VFW Posts in Northwest Ohio. A lifelong resident of Henry County, he has spent much of his life working for the benefit of his friends, neighbors, and fellow veterans.

Robert Fuller served in the United States Army from 1951–1954. His service took him to Korea, where he served with the 23rd Regiment of the 2nd Indian Head Division from 1952–1953. For his honorable military service, Commander Fuller earned the Combat Infantry Badge, the National Defense Medal, the U.N. Service Medal, and the Korean Service Medal with three Bronze Stars, the Good Conduct Medal, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation with two overseas bars. After returning

from Korea, Mr. Fuller joined VFW Post 6596 in Liberty Center, Ohio, and became a Life Member in 1986.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Fuller has served in many positions within the VFW ranks including Post Commander, Hospital Chairman, and District Chaplain. Mr. Fuller is also a Life Member of the American Legion, AMVETS Post 1313, and the VFW National Home for the children of deceased or disabled Veterans. Commander Fuller chose "Second to None" as his theme for 1999-2000. His efforts and work on behalf of veterans indicate that he carries those words with him every day.

Mr. Speaker, our veterans put their lives on the line and are called upon to make the supreme sacrifice in the preservation of freedom. Robert Fuller served his country with distinction and has worked tirelessly on behalf of our veterans. I would urge my colleagues of the 106th Congress to stand and join me in paying special tribute to District One VFW Commander Robert Fuller. He is a true American patriot. We wish him the very best in the future.

TRIBUTE TO EDYTHE MILLER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 2000

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished American and proud Californian, Edythe Miller, on the occasion of her induction into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

Edythe Miller has held numerous offices in the Redwood City Women's Club, the Golden Gate District of Women's Clubs, and the California Federation of Women's Clubs. She has participated in fund raising activities for the organizations and she has also provided food, clothing, and shelter for the Battered Women's Organization. Edythe Miller has served as President of San Mateo County's American/Italian and Historical Associations and as the past President of the Association of Republican Women.

Since she survived ostomy surgery more than 34 years ago, Edythe Miller has given tirelessly of herself to the San Mateo Ostomy Association and has led the organization as President. She has taught ostomy care, speaking in retirement homes and hospitals, training nurses, raising money, appearing on TV and working with the media to educate the public about this disease.

Edythe Miller is the loving wife of the now retired Superior Court Judge Robert Miller, and they are the proud parents of four, and grandparents of fourteen. The Miller family was given the "Family of the Year" award from San Mateo County. In addition, Edythe Miller has received an award recognizing 50 years of extraordinary service to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She has been honored many times by the Cancer Society, Stanford Hospital and U.C. San Francisco for her volunteer work with the Ostomy Association. Edythe Miller is widely admired for her endless energy and effective work and serves as a model for both young and old, healthy or ill.

Edythe Miller's life of leadership is instructive to us all. Her dedication to the ideals of democracy and community service stands tall. It is fitting that she has been chosen to be inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame, and I ask my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in honoring this great and good woman whom I am proud to call my friend. We are indeed a better county, a better country and a better people because of her.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT MURDERS 35 SIKHS: U.S. MUST TAKE ACTION AGAINST THIS ATROCITY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 21, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, like everyone in this House, I was shocked and saddened to hear of the brutal murders of 35 Sikhs in Kashmir. The loss of life is a tragedy. I am sure that my colleagues will join me in expressing our sympathies to the victims' families.

Although the news media reported that "Kashmiri militants" were responsible for this incident, the latest information shows that India's Research and Analysis Wing carried out this brutal and cowardly atrocity.

There are over 700,000 Indian troops in Kashmir. How could the persons responsible for these crimes simply disappear without being detected? What motive would the Kashmiris have to kill Sikhs, who are their allies in the struggle for freedom? When these incidents occur, Mr. Speaker, one must ask who benefits from them. The only beneficiary is the Indian government, which again divides the minorities, setting them against each other to continue their divide-and-rule strategy.

India's pattern of terrorism is well known. It recently tried to blame the Sikhs for the murder of Christian missionary Graham Staines by arresting a Hindu man who calls himself Dara Singh despite the fact that Staines and his family were murdered by Hindu extremists allied with the ruling party. According to the Hitavada newspaper, the Indian government paid the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, to foment terrorist activities in Punjab and Kashmir to generate more repression and set minorities against each other.

In this country, if someone tried to create violence between, say, African Americans and Hispanics, that person would be rejected and likely arrested. In India, this is government policy.

It is also disturbing that this atrocity occurs just after President Clinton lifted the sanctions imposed on India after its nuclear tests. In light of these murders, those sanctions should be reimposed and India should be declared a terrorist state. Here in Congress, we should cut off U.S. aid to India and we should declare our support for the freedom movements in Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and throughout India. We must do these things to promote freedom for the people of South Asia and the world.

Mr. Speaker, Burning Punjab published the names of the victims of this massacre and the

Council of Khalistan published an excellent press release on the incident. I would like to introduce these items into the RECORD to honor the memory of the victims and inform my colleagues and the people.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT MURDERS 35 SIKHS

RAW AGENTS POSE AS KASHMIRI MILITANTS—CONTINUES PATTERN OF PITTING MINORITIES AGAINST EACH OTHER

WASHINGTON, DC, March 21.—Thirty-five (35) Sikhs were murdered in Kashmir today by agents of the Indian government's Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) posing as Kashmiri militants. There are over 700,000 Indian troops stationed in Kashmir, yet the murderers disappeared without detection. The murders were carried out during President Clinton's visit to South Asia.

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, strongly condemned the murders. "These murders are evil, cowardly, and stupid acts designed to pit one community against another and prop up India's image for the President's visit," Dr. Aulakh said. "Whoever carried out these brutal acts, they are cowards," he said. "They may escape justice in this world, but they will face the justice of God. That will be worse for them."

"Sikhs and Kashmiris are allies in the struggle for freedom," said Dr. Aulakh. "What motive would Kashmiri freedom fighters have to kill Sikhs? This would be especially stupid when President Clinton is visiting. The freedom movements in Kashmir, Khalistan, Nagaland, and throughout India need the support of the United States," he said. Khalistan is the Sikh homeland declared independent on October 7, 1987.

The murders continue a pattern of divide-and-rule terrorism by the Indian government. The government has recently tried to blame Sikhs for the murder of Christian missionary Graham Staines by arresting a Hindu man who uses the alias Dara Singh. Every Sikh male uses Singh in his name. Yet it was reported at the time of the Staines murder that he and his two sons were burned to death in their jeep by a mob chanting "Victory to Hanuman," a Hindu god. That mob was affiliated with the Fascist RSS, the parent organization of the ruling BJP. In November 1994, The Hitavada reported that the Indian government paid the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert state terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan, and in Kashmir. The book "Soft Target," written by two respected Canadian journalists, proved that the Indian government blew up its own airliner in 1985, killing 329 people, to blame the incident on the Sikhs and provide an excuse for more repression and bloodshed. This is a well-established modus operandi of RAW.

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and human-rights organizations. The figures were published in "The Politics of Genocide" by Inderjit Singh Jaijee. The government has also killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 65,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits, and others. The U.S. State Department reported that the Indian government paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police to murder Sikhs. Amnesty International recently reported that there are thousands of political prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, held in Indian jails without charge or trial. Some Sikh political prisoners have been in this illegal detention since 1984.